as Palestine is culturally at least as highly developed as those countries, it is entitled to a representative system. Moreover, they point out that the Palestine Mandate distinctly states that the Government is to further the development of self-governing institutions. The Jews, on the other hand, fear that, if the Arabs were admitted to a Legislative Council in accordance with the percentage which they form in the population, they would use their large majority in order to render Jewish work in Palestine impossible in the future—a fear which is certainly justified in the present mood of the Arabs. The Jews are therefore opposed to any form of representative government, though they would prefer popular participation in the government to the present administration by officials. Their agreement to representative government is dependent on the Arabs accepting the idea of the Jewish National Home in Palestine, as laid down in the Mandate, and on sufficient guarantees being given that the Legislative Council shall not be used to defeat Jewish rights and paralyse Jewish work in Palestine. The Palestine Arabs hope that, like other Orientals, they will in the near future succeed in freeing themselves from European tutelage and in forming their own State. Many of them think of a federation of Iraq, Syria, Palestine, Transjordan, and Arabia, though at present differences in

religion, cultural level, and political situation would present serious obstacles to such a union.

Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., a prominent supporter of Zionism, has proposed that Palestine should become, like Canada or Australia, a Dominion within the British Commonwealth, its "Seventh Dominion".

It seems that at present both Jews and Arabs incline to overrate their own strength. The Arabs imagine that their own numerical superiority in Palestine, the proximity of five million Arabs in Syria, Trans Jordan, and Arabia, and of three millions in Iraq, and the support of the Mohammedans in other countries, should enable them easily to overwhelm the